Personal & Confidential

279(H)

A suggestion for
an economical reorganisation of the University.

1. (A) Cultural ~~General~~ studies and (B) Technical studies

Under ~~General~~ Cultural studies, may be grouped the arts & science ~~College~~ Faculty

Under Technical studies may be grouped
The Engineering, Agricultural, Medical & Law Faculties et

Faculties under 'A) should be kept going all time while those under (B) with the peculiar arrangement suggested below, may come into being at any time a need is felt for recruits and absolutely disappear from the University budget without throwing the unemployed staff on the University. For subjects under (A) belong to general culture and they should be the normal factors of an educational policy of any state.

11. Under (A) certain drastic changes may be made from the stand point of "necessary studies" and economy, relegating other studies for the time being into a very subordinate position. E.G. We may not have in this University all kinds of subjects which other well finan — ced Universities have . E.G. Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry are necessary and "useful" studies; these may be kept as main or important subjects in Bangalore and others may be abolished or introduced from time to time only as subordinate studies when finances permit their introduction. In this connection it is necessary to observe — (1) that for a decade or two before, our Mysore State had only 3 - important courses between the two colleges. Physical Sciences and Mathematics in Bangalore , Mathematics & History in Mysore. As late as 1912 we introduced Chemistry & Geology had been introduced some time ~~after~~ before.

(2) That even to this day (1921-22) there are subjects in our College which are represented by one student and sometimes would be by none unless one was given good marks and inducement to take up its study A call for the Statistics of students, their class marks and their aptitude for subjects will convince the truth, that a deal of money is wasted in keeping one student going for a special course of study which has not a great ~~use~~ Value for the development of our State resources Such studies which as yet are "unpopular" may be abolished and if kept at all should be given a very subordinate position, ~~with a sub-~~ less staff.

(3) ...s money wasted on above may well be used (effecting a great economy) in giving stipends to such of them (and they are always rare as one can see from statistics of the last 5 or 6 years) as desire to take up the "unpopular courses", and may be sent to Madras, Bombay etc. This method while economising, will pave the way to the recognition of our degrees by other Universities, who will naturally admit our students to take up courses of studies which usually are not over crowded in their own Colleges; like Zoology, Biology, Geology, Physiology, Botany etc.

(4) In Mysore, History, Sanskrit and other Vernaculars with English literature, may form the starting points for study, as finances do not permit others being introduced.

(5) Humanistic studies include all kinds of studies and it is not justification to introduce Music & Theology as courses of studies in Mysore, simply because Harvard University U.S. has 3 Professors for Music & a whole paraphernalia attached to it. We should confine our attention to such studies as are useful and which would be represented by at least a dozen students.

111. Economy could also be effected under (A) group of studies by concentrating the two colleges in one place, thus avoiding duplication in Staff for English, Vernaculars and for other minor staff and also in Travelling Allowance etc. of Professors in moving from one place to another. But this is a general policy which cannot be discussed purely on academic grounds. A saving effected by such concentration amounts to about 50000 per year as I can show.

VV. Coming to studies under (B) Technical, there is a great difference of opinion whether such should be started at all, where and how we could absorb the products of those studies and whether the expense is warranted at all, these are topics which have been often discussed especially in regard to the Engineering College.

With all due respect to the more experienced members of the Engineering College, who may be exceptions, I maintain that this College is not well equipped. Raw graduates fresh from the Engineering College, who have never designed a building much less built a house or a bridge and who have never undertaken any kind of Engineering work have been appointed as assistant Professors. A raw graduate of the Medical College can no more lecture to medical students, and a law graduate to a law students, any more than a raw medical graduate

can conduct an abdominal operation or a law graduate conduct a case in a court. Yet a raw man lectures to the Engineering students on strength of materials and building programme without ever having tested them or designed and constructed a building himself.

My suggestion is this:

The best Engineers of the P. W. D., who have a lot of experience (not less than 10 years) should be appointed parttime lecturers; one to each special division, irrigation, construction, electrical, mechanical and civil etc. We have a number of distinguished Engineers in our service who would gladly lecture each on his special subject at so many rupees per lecture. He thus will keep himself well-informed and well-read and will give to students in lectures the benefit of his experience in actual working operations. How will a raw graduate now appointed as an assistant Professor compare with an experienced like the above?

The suggested course is economical, efficient to the student (and also to the P. W. D. for, the lecturer has now to study the latest books and journals, which he would usually not do when he has no lecturing work to do, to advanced students), and more than all, permits the easy abolition of the Engineering College itself when the State is not in need of trained men. This was done with the Forest School in Mysore. It came into existence easily and as easily disappeared without leaving a heavy staff of Experts on the budget, because the staff was of a "floating" nature. The Engineering College has now a fulltimed assistant Professor of Mathematics. Why should he be there? This College has not fulltimed men for teaching Physics, Chemistry & Geology. In my article of 1916 Economic journal on Co-ordination of faculties, I pointed the method adopted in Harvard where technical students who have to study the same subjects as Arts' & Science' students, are asked to take the course along with the latter, thus avoiding duplication in staff. The Engineering students could get their Mathematics along with the B.A. or B. Sc., students in the Central College, as they are getting their course in Physics, Chemistry, Geology from the Central College Staff. A small allowance may be given for Mathematics as is being done for the other subjects.

The administration of this College may be placed in the hands of a Council composed of all the lecturers (who are part time and in the